

## 경관적 Stent-Graft 삽입술로 완치된 하행 흉부 대동맥 박리 1예

심대근<sup>1</sup> · 경희두<sup>1</sup> · 윤영섭<sup>1</sup> · 장병철<sup>2</sup> · 이도연<sup>3</sup> · 심원흠<sup>1</sup>

## A Case of Complete Resolution of Aortic Dissection in the Descending Thoracic Aorta Treated with Endovascular Stent-Graft Implantation

Dae Keun Shim, MD<sup>1</sup>, Hee Doo Kyung, MD<sup>1</sup>, Young Sup Yoon, MD<sup>1</sup>,  
Byung Chul Chang, MD<sup>2</sup>, Do Yun Lee, MD<sup>3</sup> and Won Heum Shim, MD<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>Cardiology Division, <sup>2</sup>Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, <sup>3</sup>Diagnostic Radiology,  
Cardiovascular Center, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

## ABSTRACT

The aortic dissection is an acute aortic syndrome, caused by an intimal tear and subsequent splitting of the media by the pulsatile blood flow. Though there would be differences in the origin of aortic dissection and therapeutic modalities, the intermediate and long-term prognoses are poor. Endovascular Stent-graft implantation is a revolutionary technique in the treatment of aortic dissection. The endovascular stent grafting in aortic dissection is less invasive and feasible method and is an effective tool for closing the entry site and promoting clot formation, reducing the size of the false lumen. Therefore, endovascular Stent-graft implantation makes possible the desirable remodelling of aorta. We report 33 year-old male with aortic dissection in the thoracic aorta, which was treated with endovascular Stent-graft implantation. Over the favorable remodelling, his dissection was healed completely by the endovascular treatment using Stent-graft. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(12):1583-1588**)

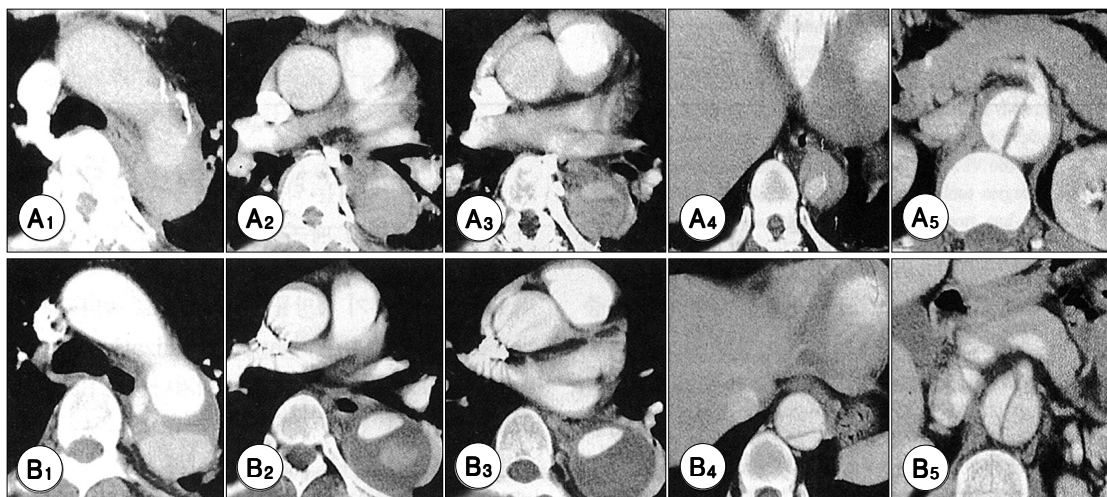
KEY WORDS : Aorta · Dissection · Stent-graft.

## 서 론

<sup>2)</sup> A  
, B  
.  
가 ,  
.  
(endothelialization)  
(double aorta) 가 (false lumen)  
<sup>3)</sup>  
가  
가 <sup>1)</sup>  
Stent - graft  
(entry)

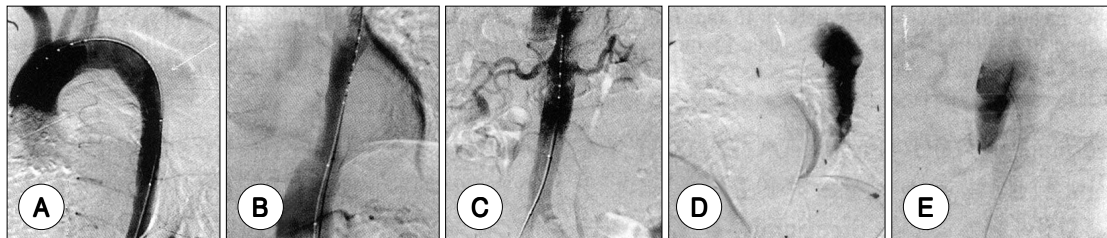
가  
<sup>1)</sup>  
: 2000 9 5  
: 2001 1 15  
: , 120 - 749 134  
: (02) 361 - 7071 · : (02) 393 - 2041  
E - mail : whshim@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

가  
(remodelling)  
4) , 가 (organization) mmHg, 52 / , 20 / , 160/80  
36.5  
가  
Stent - graft  
가  
Stent - graft 10,320/mm<sup>3</sup>( 64.  
4%, 23.5%), 12 g/dL, 294,000  
가 /mm<sup>3</sup> 24 mg/dL,  
1 가 2.1 mg/dL, 155 mg/dL,  
Stent - graft 225 mg/dL, 21 mg/dL  
가 24  
48.9 ml/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> . X  
증 례  
33 가 . Atenolol 50 mg, Chlorothiazide 25 mg,  
Enalapril 20 mg, Amlodipine 10 mg  
120/80 mmHg 60 /  
가 B  
4 2  
38 mm 55 mm  
가  
(Fig. 1). (Fig. 2).  
11 5 cm

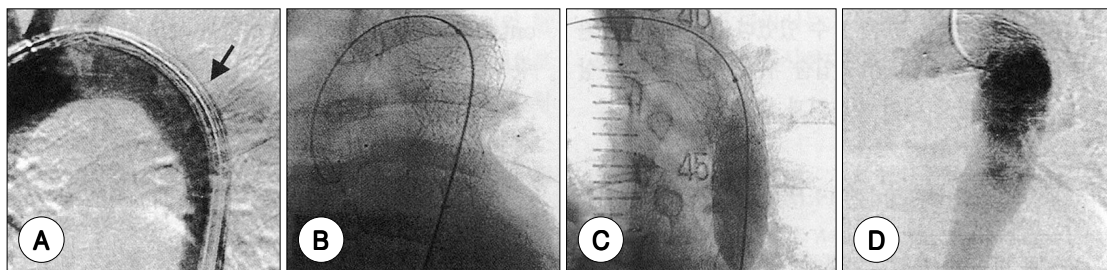


**Fig. 1.** Initial and follow-up CT scans taken 4 weeks later. Initial CT scans show aortic dissection from proximal descending thoracic aorta (A<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>1</sub>) to abdominal aorta just distal to renal artery origin. In follow-up CT scan, the maximal luminal diameter is increased from 38 mm to 55 mm (A<sub>3</sub>, B<sub>3</sub>) and the false lumen is remained unchanged. A<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub> : The narrowest site of true lumen (A<sub>2</sub> : 8 mm, B<sub>2</sub> : 12 mm) A<sub>4</sub>, B<sub>4</sub> : Aortic dissection at the diaphragm level. A<sub>5</sub>, B<sub>5</sub> : SMA origin site of abdominal aorta

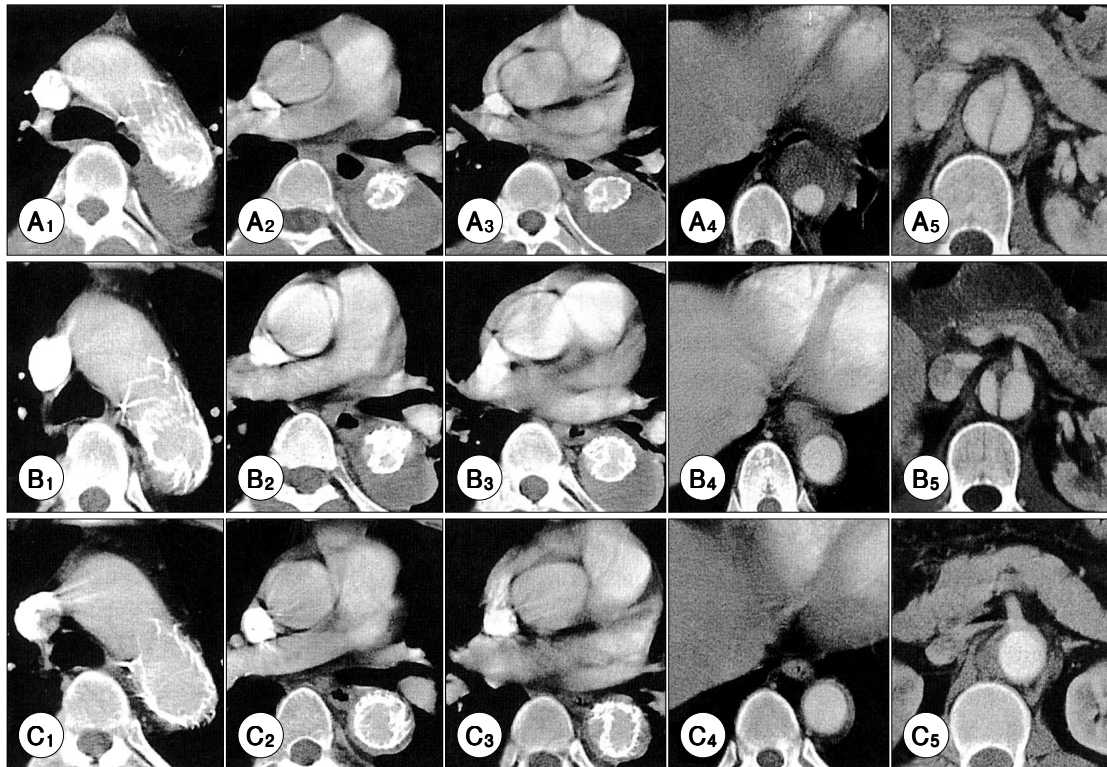
가 , 가 (reentry) 22Fr. Keller - immermans delivery set(COOK, U.S.A.) . Stent - graft( 34 mm, 120 mm, self - expanding Z - shaped stainless steel stent body, Dacron woven polyester graft) . Ultrathin (Boston, U.S.A., 40 mm, 9 mm) 가 (Fig. 3C). , Stent - graft 2 Stent - graft 가 가 38 mm 39 mm 가 (Fig. 4A<sub>1-5</sub>). 7 가 6 Stent - graft 55 mm graft (Fig. 3). 48 mm Seldinger 5Fr. 38 mm 33 mm multipurpose (USCI, U.S.A.) 31 mm 가 11 mm 28 mm , 18 mm 20 mm 가 (Fig. 4B<sub>1-5</sub>). 13 0.035 Stiff Lunderquist® (COOK, U.S.A.)



**Fig. 2.** Aortogram taken on the second hospital day. A-C : True lumen aortogram extending from the bifurcation site of left subclavian artery to the distal part of renal artery origin. D-E : False lumen aortogram showing two separate false lumens with entry sites in thoracic aorta, 5 cm distal from left subclavian artery, and in abdominal aorta just proximal to celiac artery.



**Fig. 3.** The process of endovascular Stent-graft implantation. A : After positioning of Stent-graft delivery set at aortic arch. Scant leakage (arrow) is present at the 5 cm distal part from the bifurcation of left subclavian artery. B : After deployment of Stent-graft. C : Adjuvant ballooning with Ultrathin balloon (diameter 40 mm, length 9 mm). D : Final aortogram showing disappearance of previous leakage.



**Fig. 4.** Serial follow-up CT scans after Stent-graft implantation. A<sub>1</sub>-A<sub>5</sub> : CT scans 2 weeks later showing thrombosis of false lumen in descending thoracic aorta, but, in abdominal aorta, the false lumen is remained unchanged. B<sub>1</sub>-B<sub>5</sub> : After 7 weeks, the maximal diameter is decreased to 48 mm in descending thoracic aorta, though the false lumen patency is still maintained in abdominal aorta. C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> : After 13 months, the false lumen of descending thoracic aorta have been completely resolved and the maximal diameter is recovered to 35 mm from 48 mm. In abdominal aorta, the thrombosis of false lumen has been much resolved.

가 Stent - graft 4)  
가  
48 mm 35  
mm 가  
20 mm 1991 Parodi 1)  
28 mm 가 (Fig. 4C<sub>1-5</sub>). Stent - graft 4)  
Stent - graft Stent - graft  
고 찰 Stent - graft 79.3%  
가 가 5)  
가 가  
가 가  
(shearing stress) 3)  
1)  
45% , 35

## REFERENCES

- 1) Fuster V, Halperin JL. *Aortic dissection: A medical perspective. J Card Surg* 1994;9:713-28.
- 2) Thorvinger B, Albrechtsson U. *Spontaneous resolution of a descending aortic dissection. Acta Radiologica* 1989; 30:305-6.

- 3) Zeebregts CJ, Schepens MA, Vermeulen FE. *Spontaneous resolution late after aortic dissection. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 1997;12:513-5.
- 4) Kato M, Matsuda T, Kaneko M, Kuratani T, Mizushima T, Seo Y, et al. *Outcomes of stent-graft treatment of false lumen in aortic dissection. Circulation* 1998;98:II-305-12.
- 5) Shim WH, Choi DH, Yoon YS, Lee DY, Chang BC. *Bifurcated stent-graft (Vanguard) for the endovascular treatment of abdominal aortic aneurysm. Korean Circulation J* 1999;29:907-12.
- 6) Hoshino T, Ohmae M, Sakai A. *Spontaneous resolution of a dissection of the descending aorta after medical treatment with a  $\beta$ -blocker and a calcium antagonist. Br Heart J* 1987;58:82-4.
- 7) Yamaguchi T, Guthaner DF, Wexler L. *Natural history of the false channel of type A aortic dissection after surgical repair: CT study. Radiology* 1989;170:743-7.
- 8) Kim HS, Song JK, Park HK, Cho GY, Suh IW, Lee CW, et al. *A case report of percutaneous fenestration of the intimal flap for limb ischemia in the aortic dissection. Korean Circulation J* 2000;30:339-45.
- 9) Dake MD, Kato N, Mitchell RS, Semba CP, Razavi MK, Shimono T, et al. *Endovascular stent-graft placement for the treatment of acute aortic dissection. N Engl J Med* 1999;340:1546-52.
- 10) Takatsugu S, Noriyuki K, Toshiya T, Koji O, Tadanori H, Kan T, et al. *Endovascular stent-graft repair for acute type A aortic dissection with an intimal tear in the descending aorta. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1998;116:171-3.
- 11) Nienaber CA, Fattori R, Lund G, Dieckmann C, Wolf W, von Kodolitsch Y, et al. *Nonsurgical reconstruction of thoracic aortic dissection by stent-graft placement. N Engl J Med* 1999;340:1539-45.
- 12) Girardi LN, Bush HL. *Type B aortic dissection and thoracoabdominal aneurysm formation after endoluminal stent repair of abdominal aortic aneurysm. J Vasc Surg* 1999;29:936-8.